

## New Species of Butterflies.

BY ANDREW GRAY WEEKS.

**Ecesia klagesii** sp. nov. Expanse 2.10 inches.—Head above black, with a white dot above each eye and one betwixt the bases of the antennæ. Antennæ black. Club black above, beneath brown, with tawny tip. Thorax and abdomen black or very dark brown above, beneath tawny brown.

Upper side of fore wing tawny brown, with black markings. Costa black. Half way up the costa a black band runs downward, across the end of the discoidal space to the first submedian nervule, where it suffuses toward hind margin. Beyond this, on apical side, is an area of ground color of the same width. The apical area, representing one-fourth of the total wing area, is black, with a tawny brown dash in its central portion. In some specimens, owing to lack of any suffusion, this dash may be called a well defined spot. The hind margin is bordered with black from apex down to the second submedian nervule, and in some specimens this extends to lower angle. The inner marginal area is dashed with black. The median nervule is heavily black from the base up to the second submedian nervule.

Upper side of lower wing tawny brown, with black markings. A black line one-sixteenth of an inch wide extends from the base of the wing along the costa nearly to the upper angle. The hind margin is slightly dentated or wavy, and has a black border one-sixteenth of an inch wide, broadening somewhat toward anal angle. From the inner margin near the base of the wing a line of interspacial black spots extends across the wing, curving upward to the upper angle. These are, in some specimens, quite indistinct, owing to being dusted with tawny scales.

Under side of fore wing is governed by the markings of the upper surface. The black portions are not so dense and suffused into the ground color. The band of ground color running from costa to hind margin is more yellow, and the apical area is tawny brown. At the apex is a patch of dull yellow, crossed by a dark line which extends down to the lower angle one-sixteenth of an inch within the hind margin.

On the under side of the hind wing, the black line noted on the upper surface, is repeated. Below this, the area to the row of black spots is dull yellow. Below this spot the area to the black marginal border is light tawny. In the black hind marginal border is a wavy line extending from the anal angle through four interspaces.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

*Variations.*—The chief variations are due to the suffusing of the ground color on the black portion or *vice versa*. While some specimens are more or less suffused, thus have the markings distinctly outlined, I have one specimen in which the

row of black spots on lower wing is totally wanting on the upper surface, although it is slightly in evidence on the under surface. This species could not be found in the large collections of this country, nor the British Museum, nor has any description by a previous author been brought to light.

***Ithomia hamlini*** sp. nov. Expanse 2 inches.—Head black, with a yellow dot behind the eyes, also one between the antennæ. Eyes surrounded by a yellow thread. Antennæ dark brown, merging to light brown towards club. Club black, with brown tip. Thorax above black, with a yellow collar and a yellow spot at junction of each costa; beneath, lemon yellow. Abdomen above black; beneath, lemon yellow. Legs black.

Upper side of fore wing mostly transparent, marked with brownish black and yellowish transparent areas. Costa black, edged with brown along discoidal space. Discoidal space transparent, with a yellowish tinge. From the base of wing a dark club-shaped dash extends upward to centre of discoidal space. From the centre of costa a broad brownish black band extends downwards across the end of discoidal space, terminating at hind margin just above the lower angle; the nervures and nervules in this band are black. Outside of this band is a broad transparent area, heavily dusted with lemon-yellow scales near costa. The apical area and hind marginal area are brownish black, with a slight suggestion of lighter spots in the interspaces near margin. The median nervure is brown. The inner marginal area below the median nervure is brown suffusing to dense black toward inner margin.

The upper side of hind wing has the same colors. The hind margin is bordered with a sixteenth of an inch brownish black border, bearing suggestions of lighter spots in interspaces. Inside of this, toward the base of the wing, is a band of brown extending from the upper angle downward, and swinging across the wing to the anal angle parallel to hind margin. Still nearer the base, bordering this brown band, a darker band runs across the wing horizontally, turning upward to the costa well outside the discoidal space. The discoidal space and the area surrounding it is transparent, slightly dusted with brown scales. The nervures and nervules are brown.

The under side of both wings is the same as upper surface, except that the interspatial light spots along the hind margins are more distinct, being very prominent on the lower wing.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

*Variations.*—The sixty specimens in my collection show no variation in size. The markings are identical in shape and location, but show considerable variation in their density and tendency to suffusion. The typical specimen above described is a fair average.

**Thecla madie** sp. nov. Expanse 1.10 inches. *Female*.—Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen above, dark mouse color; beneath, light mouse color. Antennæ black, with white annulation at base of each joint. Club black, with tawny tip. Legs light mouse color, with white annulations.

Upper side of fore wing dark mouse color. The basal area slightly blue.

Upper side of hind wing dark mouse color. Basal area light blue, dusted with mouse colored scales, shading off to mouse color toward upper angle and hind margin. From the lower submedian nervule, extends a delicate tail one-eighth of an inch long, tipped with white, and above it a similar but shorter tail extending from the submedian nervule. From anal angle a delicate white thread, following contour of hind margin, extends toward upper angle, disappearing almost midway. At anal angle is a tawny dot. Inner margin light gray.

Under side of fore wing light mouse color. A conspicuous dark line bordered with a white thread on outer side extends downwards from near costa to submedian nervule. The hind marginal area, for one-sixteenth of an inch inward, is somewhat lighter than ground color, and has suggestion of darker half circles in the interspaces. The inner margin is lighter than ground color, gradually shading into it.

Under side of hind wing light mouse color. A dark line, dusted with tawny and bordered by a white thread on its outer side, extends from centre of costa to centre of second submedian nervule, then turning upwards to centre of inner margin. This line is jagged, with angles in each interspace, and forms a continuation of the line on the fore wing, but more fully developed. There is a tawny spot at anal angle, blackish at angle. In interspaces, between the two tails, is another spot of lighter shade. The white marginal thread of the upper surface is repeated. The light hind marginal area of under side of fore wing is continued on hind wing.

The hind margins have a slight fringe of the ground color.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

This species could not be found in the larger collections in this country, nor in the collection of Druce, the British Museum, etc. It resembles *T. cleon* Fabr.

**Thecla carteri** sp. nov. Expanse .80 inch.—Head, thorax and abdomen nearly black above, with a few light blue hairs. Beneath, gray. Palpi white. Antennæ black, with indistinct white annulations at base of each joint. Club above, black; below, tawny. Legs gray.

Upper side of fore wing nearly black. The space within a line drawn from a point on inner margin just inside lower angle up to centre of median nervure and thence to base, is light blue.

Upper side of hind wing light blue at base, nearly white as it approaches costa and hind margin. There is a blackish border along costa, extending half way down hind margin. At end of submedian nervule is a deli-

cate thread-like tail, one-eighth of an inch long, tipped with white. Hind margin has a delicate gray fringe. The edge of hind margin has a fine whitish line, inside of which is a black thread. The submedian interspaces show the dark interspacial markings of the under side. Inner margin white.

Under side of fore wing grayish white, dusted with brown towards base. One-sixteenth of an inch within hind margin is a wavy line of blackish brown extending down to inner margin. The space between this and the margin is light gray, with prominent interspacial triangular spots of blackish brown, one-sixteenth of an inch within this line is another line extending from costa down to second submedian nervule, the intermediate space being nearly white. There is another similar line running across the end of the discoidal space only. From this line the dusting of darker color increases towards the base.

Under side of hind wing the same ground color. At centre of costa is a lunule, brown on its outer edge, white within with a black spot at its centre. From upper angle a brown line extends straight across the wing to the centre of the inner margin. Outside of this is a space one-sixteenth of an inch wide, of light gray. Outside of this, the area to hind margin is dark brown, broken by a series of interspacial lighter brown semicircles near the margin, the interior portion these semicircles being nearly black.

The hind margins have a thread of white.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

This species is nearly identical with *T. argiva* Hew., which has no tails. It is also near *T. tadita* Hew., which is in the Hewitson collection.

***Thecla hosmeri*** sp. nov. Expanse .95 inch.—Head, thorax, abdomen above, black. Below gray. Palpi gray. Antennæ black, with microscopic white annulations at base of each joint. Club black.

Upper side of hind wing black, with slaty lustre. At the end of submedian nervule is a short thread-like tail. Below this, at end of second submedian nervule, is another longer tail, both black, with a white tip.

Under side of fore wing brownish slate color. From a point on costa, two-thirds distance to apex, runs a brick-red line, bordered on its outer edge with a white thread, down to submedian nervule.

Under side of hind wing brownish slate color. The brick-red line of fore wing is continued running downwards parallel to hind margin and meeting inner margin just above the anal angle. In the four lower interspaces this line becomes jagged, forming a series of semicircles. Outside of the first two of these semicircles are patches of brick-red, the lower one having a black point on its lower edge. At the angle is another brick-red patch or spot, smaller than the others, with a black point on its lower edge. Just within the hind margin, running from anal angle to the median nervule is a white thread.

Wings have a slight fringe of the ground color.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

This species is closely allied to *T. pisis* Godm. and to *T. gargophia*. Described from six specimens in my collection.

**Euselasia tysoni** sp. nov. Expanse 1 inch.—Head, thorax and abdomen above, mouse color. Below, gray. Palpi white. Antennæ mouse color, with minute white annulations at base of each joint. Club black, with whitish suffusion at base. Legs light tawny brown.

Upper side of fore wing mouse color.

Upper side of hind wing mouse color. Hind margin strongly dentated. At end of submedian nervule is a slight tawny spot.

Under side of fore wing light tawny brown. From a point just beyond centre of costa runs a tawny line across end of discoidal space, down to lower submedian nervule. Hind margin bordered with tawny, with a suggestion of a white thread. From a point on inner margin one-sixteenth of an inch from lower angle runs a black thread or dash upwards to submedian nervule. The space between this and hind margin is whitish near the angle.

Under side of hind wing light tawny brown. Hind margin bordered with tawny, with a white thread in interspaces. Within this tawny border, near base, is a series of silvery-white elongated spots forming a prominent marginal border. The inner side of these spots is lined with black. The tawny line near centre of fore wing is continued, being parallel with hind margin and curving upward to centre of inner margin.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

There is one specimen of this in the Druce collection, but unexamined.

**Charis suapure** sp. nov. Expanse .95 inch.—Head, antennæ, thorax and abdomen above blackish brown. Beneath, somewhat lighter. Legs the same.

Upper side of fore wing dark blackish brown. In discoidal space, near base, is a blackish spot, repeated in space below. Beyond this is another similar spot in the discoidal space, repeated and somewhat larger in submedian space below. Beyond this is a third spot in the discoidal space, but this last is not repeated in space below. Outside of this spot is a broad blackish line of connecting interspatial spots from costa across the end of discoidal space, turning at median nervure and running parallel to hind margin down to inner margin, near the center of the wing area. Beyond this is an area of the ground color and then a prominent orange line or band running from a point just above the centre of costa towards hind margin, turning at median nervure and running down to inner margin one-sixteenth of an inch in from hind margin, forming nearly a semicircle. This line, the prominent feature of the markings, is broader at costa and terminates in a point at inner margin. The apical area, outside of this

and the hind marginal area, is the same color as the disdoidal spot, blackish.

Upper side of hind wing is the same, except that the spots suffuse, nearly forming a band. The orange band of fore wing is continued, but narrower, extending from upper angle to anal angle parallel to hind margin. The inner margin is of the ground color.

The wings have a slight fringe of the ground color.

The markings of the under side of both wings are similar to those of the upper surface, although slightly lighter.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

This species resembles *C. arcias* Hew.

**Methonella carveri** sp. nov. Expanse 1.50 inches. *Male*.—Head black. Antennæ black. Club black, with brown tip. Thorax above black, with yellow hairs at base of wings; beneath, orange. Abdomen above black; beneath, orange. Legs black.

Upper side of fore wing orange, black and yellow. Costa black. The basal area within a line drawn from near centre of costa diagonally across the discoidal space to a point one-quarter of an inch within the margin, thence downwards parallel to hind margin to inner margin is orange. The apical and hind marginal areas, outside this line, are black. In the centre of the black apical area, running from costa diagonally across it nearly to hind margin is a yellow band. Below the end of this, in the margin area, is a yellow spot, with a suggestion of a smaller one below it. Inner margin orange.

The upper side of hind wing is of the same orange. Costa orange. From the base a black dash extends upwards a quarter inch along costa. The hind margin has a broad black border, dentated on its basal side. Within this border are a series of interspatial yellow spots. Inner margin orange.

Under side of both wings the same as upper surface, except that the coloring is not so brilliant.

*Female*.—Upper surface of both wings the same as male, excepting a fuller development of the markings. The yellow band of fore wing extends or curves downwards to near inner margin, forming almost a semi-circle. There is also a white spot on margin at apex. The yellow spots of marginal area of hind wing are much more prominent, and a white dot appears on the margin at the end of each nervule.

Under surface of both wings the same as upper surface, except less brilliant.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

Taken in April, 1899. Not in British Museum, or other large collections.



**Nymphidium quinoni** sp. nov. Expanse 1.30 inches.—Head and thorax above, dark brown; beneath, white. Abdomen above, brown, slightly lighter than thorax; beneath, white. Antennæ dark brown, with somewhat lighter tip, and very minute white annulations at base of each joint. Legs white.

Fore wings above, creamy white, excepting the costal and hind marginal areas, which are light brown, with darker markings and spots. The brown of the costal area is well developed, covering nearly all the discoidal space, darker at costa than below. In the discoidal space close to the base is a black dot; beyond this, near centre of discoidal space, is a large black spot; at the end of discoidal space is a black line, and this line, with a little of the surrounding brown area, extends downwards into the creamy white ground color, forming a knob more or less prominent. The apical and hind marginal areas are light brown, edged with darker brown on the basal side. Down the central part of the brown hind marginal area runs a line of interspacial black dots. The hind spots bear a dark border distinctly touched with white at end of the first and the lowest submedian interspaces. Inner margin creamy white.

Upper side of hind wing creamy white. The hind margin has a generous brown border, a continuance of the same on the fore wing and identical in every respect, including the interspacial black dots, the marginal white markings, etc.

The under side of both fore and hind wings is the same in its markings as upper surface, but the white lacks its creamy tinge, and the marginal border is nearer mouse color than brown. The colorings of upper surface are repeated but decidedly deadened, and this deadening of under surface color is too well known to need any detailed description.

The interspacial dark marginal spots are more prominent, owing to the lighter back ground. The dark edging of the hind margins is also more noticeable, and the white marginal spots of upper surface are much more prominent.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

*Variations.*—Barring variation in size, the colorings in various specimens seem much the same. The greatest variation is in the "jutting" of the brown costal area into the creamy white ground area of fore wing, noted above as near end of discoidal space. The density of the brown of marginal border also varies.

Taken in November, 1899. It resembles quite closely *N. pelops* Cram.

**Carystus richardi** sp. nov.—Expanse 1.30 inches.—Head and collar bronzy brown. Antennæ black. Club black above, brown beneath. Thorax above, dark brown, with some dark gray hairs; beneath, white.

Abdomen above, dark brown, the segments edged with white; beneath white. Legs black above, brown beneath.

Upper side of fore wing dark brown. Below the median nervure and bordering on it, is a prominent semitransparent white spot, nearly square. Above this, and nearly joining it, is a small white dot in the discoidal space. At the bases of the two interspaces above this large spot are two smaller white spots in a line drawn towards the apex. Below the costa, two-thirds the distance to apex, are two small white spots, the upper one merely a dot. These make a total of six spots.

Upper side of hind wing dark brown. A dash of white, or rather a series of interspacial white marks, extends across the centre only of the wing in a line drawn from the upper angle to a point near the base on inner margin. This white area represents a small portion only of the total wing area.

Hind margins have a slight gray fringe.

Under side of fore wing the same as upper surface, except that below the large white spot is a space of similar size, heavily dusted with white scales, suffusing towards the hind margin. A similar, though less prominent, dusting of lighter scales appears outside the two subcostal spots.

The lower half of under side of hind wing is dark brown. Above a line drawn from upper angle across the lower edge of the white spots and ending near the base of the wing, the area is a creamy white, excepting the costal area, which is brown. The lower edge of this costal area is separated from the creamy white by a line drawn from base to upper angle, no suffusion whatever being apparent. In this creamy white area between the semitransparent spots and the inner margin is a dash of brown.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

Described from five specimens in my collection taken in January, 1900. The white markings show no variation. This species resembles *C. lafrenayi* Latr., but the white markings on hind wing are not so large, and in *lafrenayi* the direction is from upper angle downwards parallel to hind margin, not straight across the wing. The under side of hind wing differs in location and extent of white markings.

***Pythonides hoyti*** sp. nov. Expanse 1.80 inches.—Head, thorax and abdomen above, dark brown, with golden brown hairs; beneath, light brown. Antennæ dark brown.

Upper side of fore wing brown. Across the discoidal space is a semitransparent spot of peculiar shape, straight on its basal side, but forked on its marginal side, forming a figure 13. In the first submedian interspace is another similar spot somewhat nearer the hind margin. Above the upper point of this, in the interspace next above it, is a square spot.



In the apical area are three subcostal elongated semitransparent spots, the uppermost and lowest ones being a little nearer hind margin than the central one. Near base, about one-third distance to apex is an indistinct band of dark brown running from costa to inner margin. Another band runs across the two lower interspaces between the first band and hind margin. Below the subcostal spots is a dusting of dark brown. This, with the band last mentioned, suggests a band across the wing broken by the white spots and ground color at central portion of the wing, this partially developed band being continued on hind wing.

Upper side of hind wing brown, matching fore wing. The wing is crossed from costa to inner margin, by two darker bands, these being continuations of the bands of the fore wing. The basal and anal areas of the wing are covered with brown hairs, causing an apparent suffusion of the bands.

Both wings have a fringe of the ground color.

Under side of fore wing very light brown, excepting the costal and apical areas, which are darker. The spots of upper surface are repeated, also the dark bands.

Under side of hind wing very light brown, the hind marginal and basal areas being somewhat darker. The basal area is dusted with light brown scales. The dark bands of upper surface are repeated.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

The semitransparent spots closely resemble those on *P. lucullea* Hew.

Taken in the latter part of January, 1900.

***Pamphila bobæ*** sp. nov. Expanse 1.10 inches.—Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax and abdomen above, very dark brown, nearly black; beneath somewhat lighter.

Upper side of fore wing dark velvety brown, with no markings, except very indistinct bands of a darker shade, noticeable only on close inspection. The first crosses basal area, the second the end of discoidal space, the third the hind marginal area. In the interspaces along hind margin is a series of similarly indistinct dark markings.

Upper side of hind wing very dark velvety brown, costal area somewhat lighter.

Under side of fore wing lighter than the upper surface, the dark markings being slightly more noticeable. The lower submedian area near base and entire inner marginal area are very light.

Under side of hind wing is the same as fore wing, the dark markings of fore wing being repeated. Owing to the very dark shade, these markings scarcely show on the upper surface.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

Taken in January, 1900.

**Pamphila brooksii** sp. nov. Expanse 2 inches.—Head and palpi, tawny brown. Thorax above, dark brown, with tawny brown shoulders; beneath, tawny brown. Abdomen above, dark brown; beneath white. Legs tawny brown. Antennæ dark brown, whitish at base of club. Club above dark brown; beneath dark brown, with whitish tip.

Upper side of fore wing dark brown. Costa tawny brown half way to apex. Basal portion of wing slightly dusted with tawny brown. Across the centre of discoidal space there is a prominent white spot. Below this, in second submedian interspace, is another spot, but nearer the hind margin; still nearer the hind margin, in interspace above, is a third white spot. These three white spots are of nearly equal size. Near the apex, extending from costa downwards are three small white spots, and a fourth one still farther down. Hind margin has a slight tawny brown fringe.

Upper side of hind wing dark brown; costa somewhat lighter. Hind margin has a slight tawny brown fringe.

Under side of fore wing nearly black, except the costal and apical areas, which are a rich tawny brown. The white spots of the upper surface are repeated. In the interspaces above the lower of the four apical white spots are two black specks, one above the other, showing a tendency to transparency at their centres. In the lowest submedian interspace, at its centre, there is a dusting of light scales. Hind margin is edged with a fine black thread.

Under side of hind wing a rich tawny brown, darker in marginal and basal areas. In the first and third submedian interspaces is a white dot just below the end of the discoidal space.

*Hab.*—Suapure, Venezuela.

Taken in the latter part of July, 1899.

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RECENTLY the writer described a new species of the genus *Lichenochrus* from Costa Rica as *L. marmoratus* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 814, 1905). It has been found that Sjöstedt applied the same specific name to a very different species of the genus from West Africa (Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., xxvii, afd. iv, No. 3, p. 32), and, as his name has considerable priority over my name, that of *Lichenochrus deciduus* is proposed to replace *L. marmoratus* Rehn—J. A. G. REHN.

*PSEUDORTHOSIA VARIABILIS* var. *PALLIDIOR* n. var.—Expanse 40 mm.; anterior wings a warm but not dark reddish, more yellowish basally, with the stigmata dark, but the bands of the type absent, the two pale lines in the subapical field faintly indicated against a reddish background. Glenwood Springs, Colorado, in Mr. J. Mason's collection. I had taken it for a new species, but specimens from the northwest, kindly sent to me by Dr. Dyar, show that it is only a pale form of *P. variabilis*.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.